

XX.—A Whale-barnacle of the Genus *Xenobalanus* from Antarctic Seas. By W. T. CALMAN, D.Sc.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

AMONG the barnacles that infest the skin of whales *Xenobalanus globicipitis*, Steenstrup, is remarkable in that, although belonging to the sessile or operculate group of the Cirripedia, it closely resembles in general appearance the species of the pedunculate genus *Conchoderma*. It has hitherto been known only from the North Atlantic, and it seems desirable, therefore, to record the fact that the Natural History Museum has recently received specimens of what appears to be the same species from the Antarctic region.

*Xenobalanus globicipitis*, Steenstrup.

*Xenobalanus globicipitis*, Steenstrup, Overs. K. danske Vidensk. Selsk. Forh. 1852, no. 2, p. 158; id. Vidensk. Medd. Nat. Foren. Kjøbenhavn, 1851 (1852), p. 62, pl. iii. figs. 11-15; Darwin, *Balanidæ*, 1854, p. 440, pl. xvii. figs. 4 a-4 c; (with var. *pallidus*) Pilsbry, Bull. U.S. Nat. Mus. xciii. 1916, p. 283, pl. lxxv. figs. 2, 2 a, 2 b.

*Locality*.—South Shetland Islands, 5th March, 1918, from the tail of a finner-whale. Collected by Mr. A. G. Bennett.

*Distribution*.—Faroe Islands, between Madeira and England, Madeira, Azores (*Steenstrup*, *Darwin*); New England (*Pilsbry*): on pectoral, dorsal, and tail-fins of *Globicephala*. Shetland, on tail of *Balenoptera physalus*, R. C. Haldane Coll. (Mus. Brit. and Mus. Zool. Cambridge).

*Remarks*.—The specimens from the South Shetlands are in very bad condition, few of them showing more than the basal star-shaped shell and the empty cuticle of the body-sheath. In one specimen two or three cirri are preserved. Further, in consequence of having been kept for two years in formalin, the shell is in all cases exceedingly friable, so that it falls to pieces almost at a touch. In all characters that can be ascertained, except that of size, however, the specimens agree with the descriptions of *X. globicipitis* and with the specimens in the Museum collection. Darwin states that the largest specimen he had seen was nearly 2 inches long, and that its shell measured "from extreme point to point nearly a quarter of an inch in diameter." Among the specimens from the South Shetlands the longest measures 75 mm., and it is imperfect at the distal end, so that its length may have

been considerably greater. The greatest diameter of its shell, measured obliquely from tip to tip of the "rays," is 16 mm.

In the published records of the species the only hosts mentioned by name are species of *Globicephala*; but, as noted above, there are in the British Museum and in the Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, specimens taken off Shetland by Mr. R. C. Haldane from the tail of a finner-whale (*Balænoptera physalus*). Similarly, the specimens now recorded from the South Shetlands were attached near the margin of the tail-flukes of an Antarctic finner, which many authorities regard as specifically identical with *B. physalus*.

XXI.—*Remains of the Great Auk and Ptarmigan in the Channel Islands.* By C. W. ANDREWS, D.Sc., F.R.S.

(Published by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum.)

A SMALL collection of fragmentary bones from a cave in St. Brelade's Bay, Jersey, was recently sent to me by Professor R. R. Marett, F.S.A., for examination. The specimens were few and very imperfect, but they included two interesting additions to the fauna previously recorded from the locality. The most important is the upper end of a right humerus of the great auk (*Alca impennis*, Linn.): this fragment is quite characteristic and unmistakable. The most southerly locality from which remains of the species had previously been recorded is, I believe, Co. Waterford, where they were found in kitchen-middens, and described by R. G. Ussher in the 'Irish Naturalist,' vol. viii., Jan. 1899, p. 1. Prof. Marett informs me that in a recently opened recess of the Cavern of Gargas (Hautes Pyrénées) there was found engraved on the wall the figure of a bird which was supposed to represent the great auk. If this determination turns out to be correct, it would show that the range of this bird was at one time far greater than has hitherto been supposed.

The other interesting specimen from St. Brelade's Bay is a left tarsometatarsus of the ptarmigan (*Lagopus mutus*, Montin, sp.), also new to this locality. Previous collections include remains of the woolly rhinoceros, reindeer, cave-bear, and other characteristic Pleistocene animals.